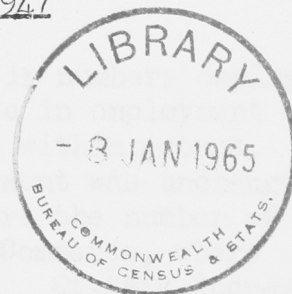


MORNING PAPERS : WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1947EVENING PAPERS : WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1947BROADCASTING STATIONS : MIDNIGHT 16TH DECEMBER, 1947COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICSEMPLOYMENT STATISTICSOCTOBER, 1947EMPLOYMENT STILL INCREASING

The progressive increase in employment levels which has been taking place since December, 1945, was maintained during October, 1947. There were 2,317,200 persons in civil employment (excluding rural industry and female private domestics). This was an increase of 11,000 on the number employed in September. Of the additional workers 9,300 were employed privately, while government employees increased by 1,700. The increase in private employment was 0.5 per cent as compared with 0.3 per cent in government employment.

RISE IN ALL STATES

The total number of wage and salary earners in civil employment rose in all States. A slight fall in the number of males employed in Queensland was more than compensated for by a rise in female employment. The level of male employment was unaltered in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, while in Western Australia no change was recorded in the number of females employed. In all other cases the numbers in employment rose for both males and females.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT UP

Employment levels rose in all factory classes but two: Class IV Metal Industries and Class VII Skins and Leather Goods. Total factory employment rose by 1,300 to 808,200. The only significant fall occurred in Queensland where the number of males employed in Class IX Food, Drink and Tobacco fell by 800, due to the seasonal movement in meat works. Despite this, employment in this class in Australia as a whole rose by 400 to 107,500. The greatest increase occurred in Class VIII, Clothing, where employment in New South Wales and Australia increased by 500, the increase being generally distributed through the various types of clothing manufacture.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The number of males employed by the Commonwealth Government increased by 1,000, while the number of females employed fell by 100, a net gain of 900 persons. The number of State Government employees rose by 700 males and 200 females, while employment by Local Government Authorities remained unchanged. Approximately 100 females previously employed by the British Government have now transferred to other employment. Total Government employment was 571,000 of whom 160,300 (122,400 males and 37,900 females) or 28 per cent were employment by the Commonwealth Government (including Statutory Bodies) 351,800 (301,100 males and 50,700 females) or 62 per cent by State and Semi-governmental authorities, and 58,900 (55,100 males and 3,800 females) or 10 per cent, by Local Government Bodies. Employment in the administrative sections of Government Authorities decreased by 200 females.

INCREASES IN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

With the exception of the above-mentioned decrease in numbers employed by Public Authorities other than in factories, works, etc., the rise in employment was shared by all major industrial groups and by both males and females within groups, except in Mining and Quarrying, where the number of males in employment was unchanged and in Forestry, Fishing and Trapping and Property and Finance, where the number of females was unchanged. The largest increase was in the field of Commerce, where employment rose by 1,900 males and 1,800 females, a total of 3,700. Of this increase 2,400 occurred in retail trade, 600 in wholesale trade and 700 in primary produce dealing.

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CANBERRA, A.C.T. 16TH DECEMBER, 1947